PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARGING ON THE TORIES. THE COERCION LAW TO BE ATTACKED IN THE COMMONS TO-NIGHT.

A Big Debate on the Motion to Censure the Covernment's Policy-The Tories Dis-mayed by Public Disapproval of Their Acts in Ireland-Chamberlain's Plan for

Solving the Irish Land Question-Mr. O'Bonnell's Suit Against the London Times-Interesting Talk with Parnell. Copyright, 1888, by Tax Step Frinting and Publishing as

LONDON, June 24 .- The Irish question again the all-absorbing topic in England. I was in conference yesterday with five of the leaders of the home rule movement. Their views are given here. The news respecting Mr. Chamberlain is important. On Monday night there will be a big debate on the Irish policy of the Government. It is intended by the Liberal and Parnellite parties to move what will amount to a vote of censure upon Mr. Balfour's administration of the Coercion act. The object of this proceeding is to condemn the illegal man ner in which Mr. John Dillon was tried. and, by an expose of a case in which so prominent and so widely respected a Home Ruler is now undergoing six months' imprisonment, to excite pub lic indignation against all the acts of the Tory party in Ireland. Gladstone, Morley, Harcourt. and Parnell will support this motion of censure which will be spoken against by Balfour, Hartington, and Chamberlain on behalf of the Gov ernment. The debate, which promises to be

pected to last at least two nights.

The resolution on which the debate is to rest stands in the name of Mr. John Morley and is as follows:

one of the liveliest of the present session, is ex-

That in the opinion of this House the operation of the Criminal law and Procedure act and the manner of their administration undermine respect for law, estrange the minds of the people of Ireland, and are deeply in jurious to the common interests of the United

This is a sweeping indictment of the whole Irish policy of the Tories, but in the opinion of some prominent Parnellites, to whom I have spoken on the subject, it is a tactical blunder on the part of the author of the resolution to make it so comprehensive or to bring it forward at this particular juncture. The eagerness with which the Tory leader granted Mr. Gladstone's demand for an opportunity to discuss the vote of censure shows that the Government believe it will serve them more than it will benefit the opposition. In the belief of the Irish leaders to whom I have referred, it would have been better tactics on Mr. Morley's part to have confined his motion to a condemnation of the shameless travesty of law by which Mr. Dillon was deprived of his liberty as a citizen, and is now prevented from attending to his duties as a member of Parliament.

Many Liberal Unionists and not a few Tories, who are personally acquainted with Mr. Dillon, and who know his stainless personal character and transparent political sincerity would abstain from recording votes that would register their belief in Mr. Dillon's criminality, if his was the only case to be brought under the review of the House; but these members have now no alternative left except to vote against a motion which, if carried, will precipitate a general election. Of all things that could possibly happen in party politics in England, an appeal to the country is, what the con lition coercionists dread most, and there will therefore be a return of the division upon Mr. Morley's motion to the old majority of 90 or 100 against the Gladstone-Parnell programme. In fact, the bringing forward of this motion will give the followers of Salisbury and Hartington ground upon which they can again meet in unbroken hostility to Mr. Gladstone, after having been more or less divided and weakened in the recent conflicts over the liquor clauses

of the county Government bill The split within the Unionist ranks over the the temperance question was working good in the country for the cause of home rule. Voters were beginning to see that the alliance between the adherents of Hartington and the followers of Salisbury was not an invuincrable one, and the belief was gaining ground that the oftener those who united against home rule divided upon some minor issue the sooner would a final split take place between such allies on the question of Ireland. However, though Mr. Moriey's motion may be rejected by ninety or a majority, this will in no way undo the effect produced on the public mind by the great home rule victory in the Ayr election.

Lord Salisbury may win in the House of Commons by aid of Lord Hartington and Mr Chamberiain, but if Mr. Gladstone continues to carry all the by elections in favor of home rule, the doom of the Tory Government will soon be pronounced. The importance of this latest home rule triumph cannot be overestimated. To turn what was in 1886 an antihome rule majority of 1,300 into a majority for home rule of 63 in 1888 means that the conatituencies that went against Gladstone two waste ago are now willing to vote in his favor. It also means the all but total extinction of the Hartington-Chamberlain following outside of Parliament.

These facts and considerations will soon ompel Lord Salisbury to change his present Trish policy. Coercion may keep on his side House of Commons members who are afraid to face the ordeal of a general election, but coercion will no longer pay in the country. You may be prepared to hear before long of a new policy for Ireland, in which there will be less coercion and more concession.

In the interview which I had with Mr. Balfour a short time ago he distinctly said that there was a desire on his part to carry out various schemes of public works that would provide employment for large numbers of the Irish people. Having signally failed to beat the Irish into submission, the old game of trying to brit's them into quietude is shortly to be tried again. Such a policy will not, of course, now succeed. The people of Ireland have given too many proofs of their steadfast-ness to nationality to be induced to forego it now for a mess of Balfourian pottage. But the expenditure of a few million pounds on drainage and harbor building in Ireland will lose the Tories less seats in Parliament and less votes in the constituencies of Great Britain than the imprisonment of priests like Fathers McFadden and Gilligan and the shutting up of political opponents like John Dillon. This, and this alone, will be the motive of the Goverument in the new departure which they are

contemplating. Although Mr. Balfour has denied the truth of the rumor that he contemplated resigning the Irish Secretaryship, it is believed among the Parnellite party that he is actually about to take that step. It is expected that he will make out the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien to mean the actual end of the plan of campaign, and consequently the virtual triumph of his policy. This would give him a pretext for promotion to some other office ander his uncle, while it would leave the carrying out of the new or pacific policy to whom-

ver Salisbury should appoint in his place. Mr. Chamberlain's organ, the Birmingham Daily Post, has plainly hinted within the last few days that the ex-Ambassador to Washington is the man for the Chief Secretary's lodge in Phoenix Park, Dublin. No one would be astonished at the ex-Radical leader becoming Tory placeman. Mr. Chamberlain has se lost identity with his former principles that it occasions no surprise now to find him in many things more Tory than the Tories. In

final settlement of the land question, which he the Times's accusations. It is insinuated that persists in declaring to be the Irish question more than home rule is or ever can be. Boiled down from the series of long articles that have been appearing in the Birmingham Post during the last month, Mr. Chamberlain's pro posals are as follows:

1. To make the tenant practically the owner of his holding, subject to an ultimate fixed payment or land tax of a moderate amount, and to conditions which it may be in the interest of the State to impose in order to prevent subdivision and the growth of encumbrances.

2. To give to the present owner of the land

ts fair capital value in a security easy marketable at par. 3. To relieve the British taxpayer from al

risk of loss. 4. To interpose a local authority as creditor of the tenant, with direct interest in enforcing payment of any rent or tax which may be im-

5. To make the tenant debter to an Irish ocal authority, instead of to an individual landlord, often an absentee.

6. To secure the proper use of the land and prevent undue subdivision by the action of the local authority in the interest of the whole community. 7. To ascertain the true market value of os

tates as a basis for compensation, with special regard to the circumstances of each estate. 8. To secure present relief to the tenant by an mmediate reduction of rent.

9. To relieve congested districts by a rearrangement of the smaller holdings, where these are insufficient to provide means of existence

for a family.

10. To provide, if necessary, for a fluctuating annual payment varying with the price of the principal kinds of produce.
It might be well for students of Irish affairs

to remember the gist of the views preceding this summary of Chamberlain's plans, for it represents the dominant sentiments of the Irish party to-day. FIGHTING THE LONDON TIMES.

I had a long interview yesterday with Mr. O'Donnall, whose libel suit against the Times comes up for trial next week. will be a great sensation. Mr. O'Donnell is tall man of nervous manner and incisive speech. He has worked out the whole line of defence, and here it is. To begin at the beginning. Mr. O'Donnell said:

"I was on the Continent when I casually read one of the 'Parnell and Crime' articles in the Times in which the greatest possible stress was laid on Mr. Frank Byrne's connection with Mr. Parnell, and which tried to make out that Mr. Frank Byrne was the beginning, middle. and end of the Home Bule party. I had had considerable differences with Mr. Parnell respecting the management of the agrarian ques tion. I have more extreme views on the national question than he, and consider that he kept agrarianism too much in front and national independence too much in the rear. had serious differences on this subject, but personally we were on the best possible terms.

"I was half amused and a good deal shocked at the importance attached to Mr. Frank Byrne, because he was a nobody, merely a courteous, attentive, paid subordinate, a man who possessed no more influence in our counsels than a cashier of the Bank of England in the counsels of the directors. I also knew that it was not Mr. Parnell who had given Mr. Byrne his appointment in the organization. Here is the whole history of his connection with it: The provious name of the Land League of Great Britain was the Home Rule Federation of Great Britain, which was founded by Mr. Isaac Butt and not by Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Butt brought Byrne into the Federation and anpointed him assistant clerk. When the Federation, about 1880, took the name of Land League, Byrne was taken over in exactly the same way as office furniture. Mr. Paraell became President of the League, but it was the Honorary Secretary who was chiefly responsible for the working of the organization. For three years I was Honorary Secretary, and if anybody was directly Byrne's employer, it was I and not Mr. Parnell. Well, I most innocently thought that if I laid these facts before the Times that journal would admit that it had been egregiously duped when it represented Frank Byrne as a person of consequence or authority in our counsels, or a person for whose

conduct Mr. Parnell was responsible. "But the letter which I wrote, instead of calling an expression of regret or repentance. led to a furious leading article directed against me, which was a perfect shrick of wrath and calumny. It accused me of replying on a side issue of being deliberately silent on matters of importance respecting which I had information and authority, and put all sorts of insulting questions. I then saw that they were bent on dragging my name through the mire, so I immediately looked up the previous articles on the subject and found that in their desire to blacken Mr. Parnell they had blackened everybody connected with him. Trifling and innocent matters in which I was concerned I found elevated into criminal transactions, in which Mr. Frank Byrne, Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Donnell and others described as 'a trusty few' were

implicated in the first degree. "I immediately took steps to bring an action against them. I wrote them a letter which they suppressed, but a portion of which was published by the Daily News, to which I had fortunately sent a duplicate. I offered them the opportunity for which they seemed to be so anxious, of having the truth of their facts tested by a London jury. I wished to give a London jury an opportunity to consider questions on which they might legitimately have an opportunity of forming an opinion, not to examine matters alleged to have taken place on the other side of the globe. The Times charged me with certain criminal transaction with persons in London, and now is doing its utmost to avoid the issue by trying to prove transactions in Ireland and America.

"I may observe that for some time I felt certain that the accusations of the Times against the Home Rule party must form the subject of a Parliamentary investigation, for in the whole history of Parliament there never was so monstrous a breach of privilege as this of the Times in criminally libelling a number of members of Parliament, Mr. Parnell moved for a full investigation into the libels. I was disgusted and really surprised when I hear that the Government had, with unutterable meanness, refused the investigation, alleging that whenever members felt themselves in jured they ought to bring an action for libel. But the question involved was much more than one of personal character. These members of Parliament were charged with crimes against the State. It was the duty of the Government, as the responsible guardian of the State, to inquire into crimes of murderous treason. I had ceased to be a member of Par liament, and therefore took what was my only course as a plain citizen. Parnell and the others had done their duty as members. There was no contradiction between Mr. Parnell's

"Is there any way to avoid bringing Mr. Parnell into the case?"

"No. I am libelled as an active member and agent of the Home Rule party and the Land League of Great Britain, and I am connected with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Byrne as one of the trusty few who discussed vital secrets a couple of weeks previous to the Phornix Park assas sinations. The Times dovetails the two circumstances. It declares that Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Justin McCarthy. Mr. Quinn, Mr. Byrne, and Mr. Parnell, who was then out on parole were at the discussion which took place in a railway carriage during a ten minutes' ride be-tween Willesden and Euston. This will give ing Mr. Baltour, it may interest the readers of tween Willesden and Euston. This will give

the Phoenix Park murders were planned dur-ing this railway ride. Obviously one of those resent must have given the facts to the Times. or the Times lies. The chief reason why I was drawn into the case is that during the whole time that the Invincible Association was al leged to have been in operation, the only occasion on which Parnell can be proved to have come into contact with any member of the Invincible conspiracy was during the ten minutes' ride to Willesden, and as they cannot make that a criminal meeting without involving everybody present, they draw in me and all the

others together.
"Their defence, of which they have given me a copy, is simply a most cowardly evasion of the issue which I have raised. It is the old story of the liar turned coward, the bully turned sneak. For instance, after describing me in the articles as one of 'a trusty few. they now allege that I was not trusted, that they never bore any enmity to me, and that what they said was only fair comment. In another part they give up this. They insinuate that I had previous knowledge of the plot to assassinate Mr. Burke and Lord Edward Cavendish, and then in another part they get out of this under cover of legal verblage. Their delence is like that of the man who was charged with damaging a kettle, and said that it was broken already; that it was empty when returned, and, finally, that it had never been

Mr. Michael Davitt, who was present said at this point:

"They have, in fact, thrown up the sponge against Mr. O'Donnell, and will endeavor to blacken Mr. Parnell and Mr. Parnell's party They are bringing Detective Pinkerton and thers from America to prove things that took place there, and resident magistrates, police reporters, and other Government officials from Ireland. They will try to prove that all the murders in Ireland for the last ten years were directly in consequence of the movement of which Mr. Parnell is the head."

This is practically what the defence relies upon against the power of the wealthy London newspaper, and on a trial before an English Judge and jury. AN INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL.

I had another talk with Mr. Parnell to-day in Mr. Davitt's room at the Westminster Hotel. The mystery which surrounds Mr. Parnell's non-Parliamentary life is less dense when Mr. Davitt is in town. It is a saying among the members of the Irish party that when Davitt is n this city Parnell is not far from it. It would be difficult to picture two men more utterly unlike in appearance than these two distinguished Irishmen. The contrast between them is so marked in almost every particular that it is difficult to explain the close intimacy which exists between them, except on the theory which attempts to account for the liking that extremes in character and disposition have for each other. Mr. Parnell is an aristocrat and of Saxon descent. Mr. Davitt is the son of a peasant and a Celt of the Celts. The one is coolness and calculation as far as these qualities can be personified in a politica leader. The other is reputed to be hot-headed and impulsive, though I cannot say that this is the impression which Mr. Davitt makes upon

non-political individuals like myself. It is interesting to observe the close friendship in which the two men stand toward each other. While the idea of personal and political rivalry exists to some extent on both sides of the Atlantic about them, I am convinced that whether they are acting as allies or as leader and follower there can be no doubt as to the thoroughness of the confidence which they re pose in each other.

Mr. Parnell talked freely upon the events that have transpired since my last interview with him. Referring to the case of O'Donnell

against the Times, Mr. Parnell said: "I have had nothing whatever to do with O'Donnell's action in this matter. He did not consult me in any way concerning it. He has instituted these proceedings entirely on his own responsibility. I think this case against the Times ought to have been left in my hands, but of course any other man who has been libelled by that paper has equal right with me to seek redress."

'Yes," answered Mr. Parnell. "I was served with a subporna early yesterday morning when leaving the House of Commons."

What do you think will be the result of the trial?" "The case may be fairly ried before even a London jury, though the is fluence of the Times is enormous in this city. Then the libel on O'Donnell is so palpable and unequivocal that a verdict for him ought to be inevitable. The game of the Times will be to throw all the dirt which its ordinary hatred of us has gathered at me and the home rule cause. It has aiready done and dared its worst in publishing the stuff called 'Parntilism and Crime,' and beyond rehashing all these stale calumnies I fail to see any injury it can do to our movement by its Pinkerton witnesses from America and police spies and informers from Ireland.

"You intend to speak to-morrow night upon Mr. Morley's motion against the Government?"

asked. "I will take part in the debate, and I think we will be able to weaken the coercionists here in Great Britain by our facts about Mr. Balfour's administration. Mr. Dillon's Im-prisonment, the brutalities of the police, and the acts of the resident Magistrates in the Star Chamber and other courts in which the Coreion law is administered will give us enough material for what will be a damning debate for the Government, no matter ho the voting may go. At the end of it Mr. Sexton, our ablest orator, will speak; so will Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. T. Healy. All the nembers of our party will be present, except those who are in prison, Messrs, Dillon, Pat-

rick O'Brien, and Blaine. "I intend to insist upon a regular attendance of the members of the party for the remainder of this session. The attendance has been very lax until last week. The Government would have been defeated on several occasions upon minor issues if the eighty-five men of our party had been regularly at their posts. On Friday night last sixty of our members voted on the motion in favor of the disestablishment of the State Church in Scotland. It was a fair enough muster, I admit, but if we had our full strength the Tory majority of 52 would have been still further reduced. I have instructed the whips of our party to prepare and publish, after each important division in the House, a black list of the absentees, so that the people of Ireland may know who is and who is not

doing his duty.
"Meanwhile we are winning all along the line. When talking to you last I counted only upon a reduced Unionist majority in the then pending election at Ayr, but the result showed that the revulsion against coercion and the feeling in favor of home rule are much greater in Scotland than I anticipated. The same prog ress is being made here in England, so that if the Irish people do not commit any great political blunder between now and the next gen eral election home rule is an absolute certainty

of the near future." "Have you enough money to carry on the fight until the period you speak of?" It costs us about \$100,000 a year to keep our movement going. America has contributed most generously. but such an annual expendi

ture is an enormous drain upon our resources

have such absolute confidence in the sympa-

thy of our race all the world over that I am in

no way apprehensive that we will be left to fight the remainder of the battle without the Decessary means." Our conversation ended here, as Mr. Parnell

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1888. The election of a successor to the late Mr. King-Harman will take place in Thanet, a division of Kent, this week. The contest will be, if possible, more exciting than the one which was so gallantly won for home rule at Ayr ten days ago. The candidates in this instance are Mr. James Lowther, Tory, and Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, Home Ruler. The constituency has invariably been Tory, and there is therefore no probability of a Gladstonian triumph. It is expected, however, that the Tory majority will be reduced. The home rule candidate is the son of a unionist peer of the most rabid type, Lord Brazborne, who has written a public letter asking the electors to vote against the home rule candidate, his own son. This peer is one of Mr. Gladstone's making. He sought a post in the Liberal Cabinet of 1885, but Gladstone preferred kicking him up stairs to the House of Lords, where he has ever since manifested the bitterest enmity to the man who thus ennobled him. His opposition now to his own son's candidature is but another form of hostility to Mr. Gladstone. It will count for little or nothing.

however, with the electors. On the other hand, the accession of Sir Edward Watkin to the Gladstonian camp will powerfully aid the home rule cause in this fight. Rumor has it that Sir Edward's conversion to home rule is due to Mr. Gladstone's recent pronouncement in favor of the scheme for building a tunnel between England and France, of which Sir Edward is the inspiration and promoter. He will prove a strong addition to the new constantly increasing strength of the Home Rule party. BLAKELY HALL.

WILLIAM IL. IN BERLIN.

The Emperor and Empress Make their Formal Entrance Into the Capital.

BERLIN, June 24 .- The Emperor and Emcress made their formal entry into Berlin tonight. They came from Potsdam to Charlottenburg by steamer. They were then driven to the Berlin palace, escorted by a squadron of cavalry. Unter den Linden was crowded, and the royal couple had a hearty reception.

The Prince of Wales and Dr. Hovell left Berlin to-night, on their way to London. The Berlin Post says that in addressing the undesrath on Friday Prince Bismarck said:

Bundesrath on Friday Prince Bismarck said:

"The Emperor holds that his first duty is to maintain the imperial Constitution and protect the territory of the empire and its rights, such protection applying alike to the treaty rights of the federal States individually and as a whole. It will be the Emperor's task to foster mutual confidence and union with the same care that was exercised by his predecessors, adhering to the internal and foreign policy which gained for them the attachment of the federal States and the confidence of foreign powers in such measure that they saw in the strength of Germany a guarantee of pence." strength of Germany a guarantee of peace."
Prince Luitpold, the Regent of Bavaria, has

Prince Luitpold, the Regent of David.

Prince Luitpold, the Regent of David.

Prince Luitpold, the Regent of David.

Arrived here.

London, June 24.—All the members of the royal family now in London sitended a memorial service in German for the late Emperor Frederick in the Chapel Royal to-day. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg represented the Queen.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Editor Spear's House in Springfield Dam

SPRINGFIELD, June 24 .- The heaviest thunder storm this region has experienced in years past broke over this city this evening. At 8 o'clock lightning struck the residence of Editor W. H. Spear, 24 Florida street, Ib knocked off the chimney, entered the hallway in the third story, tearing off base boards and shattering the whole side of the wall. Miss Jennie Button, a compositor at the Homestead iffice, a niece of Mrs. Spear, stood at a bureau within two feet where the bolt entered. The shock knecked her to the floor, raising a lump on the back of her head as large as a teacur and throwing her into hysteries, though fortunately sparing her life. The lower part of one limb is temporarily paralysed.

The bolt entered the room adjoining, occu pied by Mrs. Avery and her daughter. The young lady was in bed, and Mrs, Avery was young lady was in bed, and Mrs, Avery was seated on the side of the bed, having left Miss Button's room a few seconds before. The bolt passed along the floor of her room, knocking off the window blind and escaping by that means. Two bolts must have struck the building, as the second passed through the sitting-room below, knocking brica-brac from the mantel and blackening the walls. It jumped to a gas pipe protruding from the wall, and followed this into another room; thence passed down stairs into Mr. Spear's library and out of a window. Editor spear, his wife, and children were seated in an adjacent room and experienced a slight shock.

Fire immediately broke out and for a time intense excited en prevailed. Twelve persons were in the house and every light was ex-

enced a slight shock.

Fire immediately broke out and for a time intense excited ent prevailed. Twelve persons were in the house and every light was extinguished. As soon as possible the extent of the damage was made known. While the upper interior portion of the house near the chimney is badly wrecked and the whole building was filled almost to suffocation with smoke and stench resembling gunpowder, not one of the twelve, except Miss Button and the tenyear-old son of J. Avery, were injured, though Miss Cora Kirkland, half sister of Miss Button, who was standing in the centre of the dining room eating strawberry shortcake, was so shocked that a knife in her hand struck one finger, cutting it to the bone. The fire, which had caught in the upper story, was extinguished with a pail of water without damage. At about the same time a boit struck a building in Potter's lumber yard. An alarm of fire called out the department, but the damage was not heavy. Four young men seated on the steps of the Methodist church were knocked down by the shock, which also struck a neighboring barn. oring barn.

AN OUTRAGE DRAWS A BULLET. Negro Shoots at Men who had Covered him with Flour.

KEYPORT, June 24 .-- On the beach at this place is a merry-go-around. A number of Keyport rufflans, overhearing to-day that a colored man was going to take a ride on it purchased from ten to fifteen packages of flour, and as the colored man rode around they let drive at him. The flour completely whitened him, and, boiling with indignation at the outrage, he drew a pistol and shot William English, a son of Capt. Amos English, a merchant of this place. It is alleged that English was morely one of the crowd, and had not thrown any flour. The negro again fired, but this time his arm was struck aside by a club which broke his arm in several different places, He was struck again, and a gash was made in his aken!

is skull. By this time all the crowd had moved away By this time all the crowd had moved away, and the negro started on a run up town. He ran through an alley and then leaped into Haritan Bay. Constable James M. Walling, Harry Hopkins, and hundreds of others were in pursuit. Hopkins also jumed into the bay after the colored man. The latter again drew his revolver and attempted to shoot Hopkins, who put the negro's head under water and then disarmed him. Constable Walling then took him to the Town Hall, where Dr. Johnson sewed up his skull and set his arm. At the home of William English a Sun reporter found Drs. Welch and Roed probing for the ball without success. The ball struck the second rib, glancing down and lodging about in the middle of the back, as near as they can tell at present. More attempts will be made to-night to find it. Home now lie in a very critical condition. th men now lie in a very critical condition

Gen. Sheridan Still Improving. WASHINGTON, June 24.-This bulletin was

issued this evening: 9:30 P. M., June 24.-Gen. Sheridan's con-

dition has continued to improve. The intense dition has continued to improve. The intense heat is, however, beginning to tell upon his strength. It is evidently becoming necessary to consider the question of his removal at an early day to a more favorable locality.

Gen. Sheridan will probably be removed to the seashore during the present week, provided his condition justifies it. Fortress Monroe or Atlantic City will probably be selected as the most convenient of access.

Liberal Victories in Italy. ROME, June 24.—The municipal elections in Genos and Venice to-day resulted in a victory for the Liberals over the Ciercals.

Base Ball Senson, 1656. You can get an elegant cabinet photograph of any pro-fessional base ball player (in club uniform) you wish by returning the order slips that are packed daily in Old Fundas Ciparettes—Ada.

PANIC ON A STEAM YACHT. NEARLY TWENTY PERSONS THROWN INTO NEWARK BAY.

ven Girls Struggling in the Water and Five Drowned-The Yacht Carcens and the Pleasure Seckers All Rush to Ose

Five girls and one man were drowned in Newark Bay on Saturday night by the overturnfig of a steam yacht in which twenty persons were enjoying a sail from Newark to Greenville. The boat was the Olivette, an open launch thirty-two feet long, owned by William and Henry Holzhauer. William is employed in A. Goetz's bag frame shop in Newark, and he was taking his shopmates and their girls out for a pleasure trip. Everything went along smoothly until the bay was reached, when a conflict arose about the course the boat should be steered, and while Holzhauer and John Dauer were discussing the matter the boat ran diagonally upon the stone jetty which the Govern ment recently erected to turn the channel of the Passaic into the Hackensuck channel. While the boat was hard and fast on the jetty. which was completely submerged by a high the, two or three of the men clambered out and began to push at the bow. The boat started, and as it slid into deep water it lurched so that the girls became panic stricken and scrambled to one side. Their weight careened the boat so that the water ran over the gunwales and she capsized, throwing everybody into the water except the men on the jetty.

Holzhauer was carried quite a distance the current, but be managed to swim to the jetty. William Bothe, who was acting as engineer, sank to the bottom, and when he came up he found himself in the centre of a crowd of struggling girls. He got life preservers and pushed them to them and shouted to them to take them, but the girls threw their arms around each other and sank. One girl clutched Rothe's cap and pulled it from his head as she was sinking, and as he struck out for the dyke his shoe was torn from his foot by a drowning girl. One of the girls, Lizzle Smith, saved herself by means of a life preserver, and Charles Sommer managed to rescue Mamie Stecker just as she was being swept away by the tide. Louis Graff bravely tried to save Minnie Burger, but was drawn down by her, and they were drowned together.

The boat meanwhile righted, and stood on an even keel on the bottom, with her canopy top even with the surface. On this nearly all of the survivors clambered and shouted for help. Their cries were heard in Greenville and at Newark and New York Railroad bridge, and boats put out to the rescue. The accident u-curred at 9 o'clock, and at 9% the catboat Carrie Cones arrived and took off some of the terrifled men and women. Other boats followed and rescued the remainder of the party. At midnight the survivors reached Newark, and scattered to their homes. Peter H. Holler, who took off five of the party in the catboat, reported the accident at the Third precinct police station, and a search was made for the owner of the boat.

A Sun reporter found Holzhauer at his home. of the survivors clambered and shouted for

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station, and a search was made for the owner of the boat.

A Sun reporter found Holzhauer at his home, 238 Bergen street, early yesterday morning. He said he did not know the names of any of the women and knew only five of the men by name. He did not even know how many persons were in the boat or how many were drowned. Will Rothe was found later, and told a thrilling story of his adventure in the water with the drowning girls, but he did not know who they were. He said he was acting as engineer, and was not acquainted with the members of the party.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Sommer was found at his home in Badger avenue, Newark. He knew every member of the party, and said that five girls and one man were drowned. He told how the accident haprened and gave the names of the drowned and the survivors. Furthermore, he said that Holzhauer and John Daner, whom they called the deck hand, were onarrolling at the wheel when the boar struck the dyke or jetty, which was completely under water. When the boar capsized he threw life preservers to the girls, and Lizzie Smith was the only one who had presence of mind enough to seize one. Mamie Stecker he saved by dragging her upon the wooden cancey of the boat.

The drowned, who all live in Newark, were: Louis Graff, aged 20, of 122 Howard street.

Gussie Sotz, aged 20, of 122 Howard street.

street.
Gussic Sotz, aged 20, of 132 Howard street.
Lizzic Cellus, aged 15, of Bergen street.
Minnie Rurger, aged 19, of 4 Bevd street.
Gussic Webber, aged 19, of 19 Broome street.
Annio Fricke, aged 18, of 221 Livingston

Street.
The survivors are William Holzhauer, Wil-

The survivors are William Helzhauer, William Rothe, and John Dauer, the persons who were running the boat: Frederick Hoch, Charles and Frederick Sommer, Emil Strasburger, Miebnel Reilly, John Witting, Henry Fink, Frederick Christopher, Jacob Schuck, Mamie Stecker, and Lizzie Smith.

Annie Fricke, who was among the drowned, was to have been married next week to Frederick Christopher, one of the survivors. Mamie Stecker, one of the rescued girls, was seen by a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon. She was still excited over the affair, and could tell nothing more about it than what had already been learned.

Early yesterday morning John Dauer, the engineer, who was rescued after nearly drowning, went to Greenville and thence to the seens of the accident with a large party composed of fathers, brothers, relatives, and friends of the drowned girls. A vigorous search was begun for the bodies. The friends were reinforced by crowds of Greenville people and scoros of Newarkers in boats, who visited the scene out of curiosity, but on arriving there were pressed into service as searchers. About 100 people were engaged in the search, and many grappling from were used.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the father of Minnie Burger, one of the drowned girls, drew a girl's body to the surface of the water. It was recognized as that of Annie Fricke and was sent to Newark at once.

The search was continued until late in the nicht with the sid of lanterns, but no more bodies were recovered.

night with the sid of bodies were recovered.

FATAL FALL FROM A STEEPLE

The Victim Tried to Ascend it to Settle

BUFFALO, June 24 .- A fatal accident occurred here to-day growing out of a dispute as to the relative heights of the steeples of St. Mary's and St. Michael's Catholic churches Charles Sullivan, a carpenter, one of the parties to the dispute, volunteered to decide the question. This afternoon, having procured two spools of wire, he went with friends to the man in charge of the bells of St. Michael's Church on Washington street, and while the party were arguing with the bellman Sullivan slipped past, clambered out of the tower to the roof, and, seizing the lightning rod, began to ascend the steeple. He went up rapidly and without obstacle until he nearly reached the foot of the cross at the apex of the tower. When the rod broke and he fell headlong a distance of 100 feet, making one complete revolution in his descent. The body struck the roof with a sound like the report of a gun, breaking through the tin. Ald was called from a neighboring engine house, and the firemen, by means of an extension ladder, brought the dead body down from the roof. Death had evidently been instantaneous, the neck and back being broken. Sullivan was about 40 years of age and unmarried. He was known as a man of much daring, and was not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Church on Washington street, and while the

Buffaloes Open a New Corral. The friends of the Buffaloes, Herd No. 1 of

New York, who were courageous enough to climb five flights of stairs over Koster A Bial's concert hall last night, were repaid for the loss of their collars by the night, were repaid for the loss of their collers by the sight of five live cowbbys in store clothes. The eccasion of such a convocation of talent was the ladics so-classession and declication of the new 'corral' coccupying the seat of honor was dules Keen, the treasurer of the Wild West since, and on either site of him were Prank Wheeling. Tom Webt, Hank Johns, and John Williams. The season was a toly one. The music was furnished by S. Russell childs, J. Besulien, Jules Reen, Frank Britton, O. F. Scotte, Harry Nandermark, Jack Conway. Ella Arkinson, Miss Naudie Hofer, and Mac Ellis E. Marshall.

Had Revolvers, Knives, and Burgiars' Tools Detective Connors and Special Officer Rade arrested James Connors and George Williams at 143 Allen street yeaterday. In their rooms were found eight revolvers, seven knives and a kit of burglars' tools. It is thought that they are the men who are wanted for sev-eral robberies in the up-town precincts.

The Big Feerybant's First Trip. The big, new steel ferryboat Robert Garrett of the Staten island Sapid Transit Company, wid make its first trip this evening from New York to at George. Why is Pearline Like a Herse's

Heels ! Because it makes the dirt fly

CARNEGIE ADMITS IT.

He Says the Statement he Gave The Say 1888, by Tax Ben Printing and Publishin

EDINBURGH, June 24, -The Carnegie party

have fallen naturally into the spirit of this place, and have passed an edifying typical Scotch Sabbath. Breakfast, lunch, quiet sightseeing, and dinner filled up the day. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie visited the former's birthplace at Dunfermline, which took all day. Mrs. Qar negle has just presented a band stand to the town, which showed appropriate appreciation by a lavish display of enthusiasm on their benefactor's arrival. The younger members of the party walked everywhere and saw every thing. Mr. Blaine, who was in the room nearly all day, drove at 5 P. M. to the castle with Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton). They visited and much admired all the features of that grand construction, including the soldiers, either with plaid trousers or no trousers at all, and the little graveyard at the foot of a huge battle ment in which lie buried under appropriate headstones the pet dogs of various regiments The little granite headstone with the inscription, "Let sleeping dogs lie," was voted the success of that graveyard.

The party will remain here a half day to morrow for further sight-seeing only, starting at 2:30 for Linlithgow, eighteen miles away, where they will stay at the Star and Garter until Tuesday.

I talked with Mr. Carnegie to-night in regard to the allegation that he had contradicted the statement which he gave to me for publication. I re-read to him his statement, which I have preserved in his own handwriting, and its correctness was of course admitted, with the positive assurance that he had contradicted nothing contained in it. He was sorry, however, that he had written a statement for publication, in view of the excitement it had created and of the action of the London Daily News, which made it the basis of a vigorous attack on Mr. Blaine. He had no idea it would arouse so much feeling. The matter had been presented to him in a false light by correspondents of two New York papers, who had told him the statement was printed as coming from Mr. Blaine himself through him, Mr. Carnegie. These correspondents, if they did so, misrepresented things to Mr. Carnegie. though their imprudence may be pardoned, a they no doubt acted under the influence of natural irritation at having failed to secure for their respective publications the only matter of interest developed in the course of the trip. But it was pointed out to Mr. Carnegie that he had committed an error in making, without consulting me, a contradiction of what could be shown to be his own statement, simply because he had been told what was not so. This

Mr. Carnegie admitted. Mr. Carnegie also told me a story which sounded funny, and testified to Mr. Blaine's state of cheerfulness. All men have their initials stamped in their big white hats to tell them apart, save Mr. Blaine. He recognizes his hat by four straight marks made inside i with a pencil, and gives as a reason for not putting in his initials his unwillingness to afford any one an opportunity to accuse him of having any sort of bee in his bonnet.

FLOATING EXCISE ARRESTS.

Policemen in Plain Clothes Go Along with

People would have beer yesterday, and it was torture to fasten up all the doors of the saloons. There were 131 excise arrests. The police boat Patrol ran up alongside the barge William A. Sumner at the foot of Thirty-fifth street. North River, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The bar was opened and business had begun. A policeman bought a glass of beer, and then put the three bartenders-Philip Brendell, John Eilig and Jacob Kundig-under

arrest.

The bar on the steamer Lenox, bound for the Fishing Banks, opened up for business off Governor's Island. A policeman drank beer and went a fishing, and arrested the barkcoper, John Keller, on his return. John Keller, on his return.

Charles Halter, barkeeper on the steamer
Meta, sold a policeman a glass of beer off Bed-low's Island, bound for Little Washington, N.

J. He was arrested.

Sanitary Policemen Descend on the Sleeping Itatian Quarters.

The populous tenements in the "Bend" and its immediate neighborhood, and those in East 108th, 110th, 111th, and 112th streets, called "Little Italy," were visited late last night by forty uniformed policemen of the sanitary squad. They assembled at Headquarters at 10 o'clock and received instruction about what they were to do from Sergeant Coughlin. They were divided into squads of two, and the duty of each squad was to find out the number, age, sex, nationality, and occupation of the tenants in the houses visited cupation of the tenants in the size of the bed-rooms and the number of people occupying them, and the general condition of the houses. They will hand in this morning to Major Bulhard, Chief Sanitary Inspector, the results of their investigation. The Board of Health will take immediate action on the reports, and landfords who have violated the sanitary code may suffer.

Robbed Him and Stabbed Him.

John Coyle, an iceman of 148 West Forty ninth street, fell asleep in the cellar of 471 Seventh avnue, yesterday afternoon, and Charles Murphy, colored of 137 West Thirty-third street, stole \$2 from his pool ets. At 8 o'clock last night Coyle met Murphy at Sev enth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and accused him of the robbery. Murphy stabled Copie in the abdomen with a pocklet knife and fled. He ran past the West Thirtieth street police station, and betective Thomas Have stepped out and caught him. Copie was taken to the New York Hospital, and his wound is not serious.

The Weather Yesterday.

Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: 3 A. M., 70°; 8 A. M., 70°; 9 A. M., 81°; 12 M., 88°; 3 30 P. M., 97°; 6 P. M., 88°; 9 P. M., 84°; 12 midnight, 75°. Average, 83°. Average on June 24, 1887, 713°.

Alpinal Office Prediction. For New England, light to fresh easterly winds on the coast, except variable in Vermont, get erally followed by westerly winds, stationary tempers

ture, light rains.
For enviern New York, weatern Pennsylvania, and
New Jersey, light to fresh weaterly winds cooler, local
rains, followed by fair weather.
For the District of Columbia, Marviand, Delaware, and
Virginia, light to fresh westerly winds, slightly cooler,
fair weather.

JUTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. Bernard Smith, a homeless tramp, 40 years old, was found dead yesterday in the cellar of 205 West Twenty-cighti street.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Guio steamer Alacks yesterday were Nat C. Goodwin th actor, his brother, E. S. Goodwin, and Boiossy Kiralfy. Mabel Eitsley, 7 years old, a chubby little English girl and her sister annie, nged u. came across alone in the steamning alone from liverpool. They will be sent their father, James, at Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island J. Mitchell of this city, a forward cabin passenger by the steamer Colorado, that arrived from Aspinwall yes terday, died on buard last Wednesday of congestion of the lungs and paralysis. He was 38 years old, and was buried at sea.

ried at Sea.

theory Stillman, 23 years old, accidentally shot James
suss in the mouth with a self-cocking revolver in
iton Krause's saloon, 220 East 120th street yesterday
termoon. As a result Auton Brause was arrested for
saling the Eacted law.

Philip Hellwig, the unholsterer of 55 First avenue, who threw a bundle of street exceptings into the window of the room occupied by Inspectors Steers and Williams at Police Headquarters on Saturday afternoon, was committed at Jefferson Market Court yesterday as a limatic.

innate.
The German Press Club elected these officers rester-day: President Paul Lieser; Vice President G. Thoman Treasurer, E. Thoman: Corresponding Secre-tary, E. Kisseig; Recording Secretary, H. Küsenithal; Financial Secretary, E. Resaler, Trustes, John Griest, Dr. John Frederick, Robert Degan Louisain Boniange, a young journeyman uphoisterer, attempted suivide by stabling binned in the throat with a property of the binding street at 25 miles of the street at 25 mi

Annests trapital and he would be not serious.

Annests Woedward was held at Jefferson Market
Court yesterday for examination to day on the charge
of keeping a disorderly house at 183 West Thirty-fifth
street. Her neighbors induced Cant. Reilly to make the
arrest. Three weenes and live men found in the house
were discharged, but an immate named Blanche Mayers
was held. Bail for Mr. Woodward was furnished by S.
Bpstein of 56 Edwarg.

ALL AT SEA AGAIN.

The Blaine Schemers Receive a. Check.

JOHN SHERMAN LOOMING UP.

An Alliance Under His Standard to Beat Blaine.

The Situation About an it was on Saturd Only that Shorman has Gained Strongth The Mckinley Combine Swing to the Ohio Senator-The Bilaine Forces Still Ontnumber the Allies, but Will Not Mahe the Pinni Attack Il atti Re-enforced.

CHICAGO, June 24 .- It is the allied candilates against Blaine. Sherman, Harrison, Gresham, Alger, and Allison, checked and repulsed in detail by Napo's son Elkins, have combined their forces to res ast his advance. Night has overtaken him, and the does not know whether to-morrow will bring Austerlitz of Waterloo. He made a great blunder on Saturday in not striking a weak and divided enemy. To-morrow he must face a united foe whose lines can only be broken after a terrible fight. He hesitate a to give battle. Some victories cost too muc b. He knows there are weak spots in the enency's lines in which he might make a breach, tast he is not sure that the enemy is not drawing him on in order to cut off his retreat, and he does not deny that he is deeply anxious at aut the situation. He is holding a council of war to-night with his field marshals-Kerenss, Manley, Smith, Lake, and Hale-and his Cali lornia scouts are watching the enemy's mover agnts closely. It would not be a surprise to the see who are studying the situation if he should fall back to the position he vacated on Friday, a nd await the movements of the allies. He feels confident that they will be fighting among themselves by another day. and then he can beat them in detail. He showed his plans too soon, and the enemy has had time to prepare against his attack. He can become master of the field only by fighting for it, and fighting desperately.

John Sherman holds the ene my's centre and stands like a stone wall. He knows that 1888 is his last catch and he will win or die in it, Gen. Ben Harrison holds the right flank with a splendid body of veterans who have no thought of surrendering. Gen. Warner Miller commands the left with a brigade of New Yorkers, a contingent of Jersey men led by Gen. Sewell, a division of Pennsylvania militia under Col. Quay, and Gen. Alger's Hessians are harassing the flanks of Napoleon Elkins's army. Elkins's hope is in treachery in the allied armies' lines. He is known to be in negotiation with Col. Plats who may march over to him with a regiment of New Yorkers, and he believes the Alger Hessians can be turned against the allies of their commander is treated with proper consideration. These weaknesses once developed, one decisive blow will bring victory to the white plumes.

Such is the outlook to-night. There is no stampede. The shattered lines of all the forces have been reformed, and, to all outward appearances, to-morrow's fight will begin with little change in the relative strength of the contending forces. The fires NIGHT PATROL OF THE TENEMENTS. are burning brightly in all the camps, the men are lying with their arms beside them, and the Generals are in council. All are hopeful, but none are confident. The attack to-morrow will be on the centre, and the country will watch with intense interest the turn of Gen. John Sherman's fortunes in the greatest battle of his life.

PREPARING FOR TO-DAY'S BATTLE.

Sunday Scenes in the Convention City-

Changes in the Situation. CHICAGO, June 24 .- The Convention as viewed to-day recalled Sunday at Monmouth Park in the heat of the racing season. The horses were feeling a reaction after the fearful strain of a week of intense racing. The jockeys, taking the whole responsibility upon them-selves, were even more tired, yet dared not keep away from the stable yards lest their competitors should play some trick upon them. The men in attendance upon the track were like gamblers playing for high stakes, and kept in a fever of excitement by the protracted uncertainty as to the comparative merits of the horses. The immense crowds had gone, and here the simile between the Convention and the race track is abruptly broken, for the crowds are not to come back. Chicago looks normal. It is its old self once again. There is only the natural bustle upon the streets. There is little beyond the ordinary business in the notels. The crowds broke and ran away on Saturday, exactly as if the Convention was over. The main reason for this probably was that a great majority had arranged to stay the week, in full confidence that this would ens ble them to see the work done as would have been the case but for the trickery of the Biaine m en who control this work by a slight majority. Others were utterly disgusted when the Blaic wires, that had pulled all the delegates like so many puppets, were laid bare with such suddenness and bad judgment. On Saturday these men openly said:

"Some who went away we re delegates, others still were alternates. The effect is to make it appear that all interest in the Convention has been dissipated. Of course, this is a mere appearance. The delegates are more interested than ever.

It was the strangest and most complicated of all Conventions before. Now it is ten times more peculiar. The Blaine managers, who were the only ones who understood the situa-tion during the week because they were creating it. are now wholly at sea. It is now likely that they will retain their original force, and can give Blaine a small majority; but this Blaine does not want, and they find themselves opposed by unlooked for combinations that are very powerful. Therefore, the situation is reversed, and those who were most blind a few days ago, are now the most wide awake. The change that has come over the scene so far as external features are concerned is most astonishing. There were no brass bands in the streets last night. Either the managers of the parades, who had been paying \$2 a day and a present of a plug hat to the men in line, had got tired of spending money, or the poor devils wholdid the walking and had to sleep out of doors made up their minds they had enough. At any rate music, fireworks, and men all dis-appeared. There was no cheering on the streets. There were no tipsy bands of